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VOL. VII NO. XX

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, DREBURY, ONTARIO

FEBRUARY 7, 1968

SGA delays action on new constitution



Photo by Anonymous

Wesley Watkins, economist at the University of Toronto, will speak on "Canada - a Branch Plant" at two-day symposium to be held February 30-1, here at Laurentian.

Watkins to high-light two-day symposium

The Socialist Society will hold a two-day symposium on "Canada - a Branch Plant" on the Laurentian campus on Feb. 30 and 1.

Topics for discussion will include American control of the Canadian economy, Americanization of Canadian universities, educational reform and the situation in Quebec.

Guest speakers will include (1) Wesley Watkins, a University of Toronto economics professor and author of the controversial "Waddick Manifesto", a document which promotes restructuring of the Canadian New Democratic Party in order to give it a true socialist slant.

(2) James Smith, a professor at Carleton University and co-

editor of the recently published dossier "The Struggle for Canadian Universities", along with colleague Boris Mathews, editor of the issue that there is a rapidly deteriorating proportion of Canadians on university faculties.

Other speakers will include Stephen Lewis, prominent socialist leader; H.P. McLean, in Canada; Jacques Desmarais from the Confederation of National Trade Unions; Madeleine Parent, who has travelled to China with Trudeau and to adjacent universities with the Canadian Trade & Chemical Workers Union; Karl Kowalsky of the Canadian Council of Unions; and R. Goldstein of the United Steel Workers of America.

Rogue-Nunez to be re-hired!

Professor Roge-Nunez, recently fired from Laurentian's Modern Languages Department, will have his contract renewed for next year.

The decision was made Tuesday by an arbitrator board, composed of students, administration, and faculty. The settlement of the affair was reached in a marathon nine-hour meeting of the board, which was called to investigate the affair.

The Students General Administration Council has decided to enter consideration of a proposal for a new constitution to the next year's Council.

The proposal was presented by a committee established at a General Meeting of the S.G.A. held in November 1967, and headed by Jim Stark, a former S.G.A. president.

The motion passed at the General Meeting stated explicitly that "the re-organization of the committee are to be put before the student body in the form of a referendum, at least one month before the next general election."

S.G.A. President Pierre Patis explained that the decision to defer the new proposed constitution was made mainly to the point of time.

There are only three of the new constitution copies handwritten, available now and certainly we wouldn't expect students to decide on something they hadn't had the chance of reading and discussing.

Committee's president is General James St. However, due to lack of quorum, consideration of the report was moved up a week to January 23, when students returned. The report is now being passed to the Council.

Although the S.G.A. Executive has had the report for over two weeks, no steps were made to have the report typed and distributed to Council members.

The proposal constitution provides for election of S.G.A. Council members on a departmental rather than a College basis.

This is intended to improve communication between Council and the students as Council members will be elected by students in their own classes.

The committee felt the main concern of students are with their academic careers and that student government could be created around their major fields of study. The plan also included formation of committees to represent students in departmental matters. These committees will be organized (5 per cent of student body as members).

The committee also proposed the representation of faculty, administration and the Board of Governors all in Council were voting privileges; that the college and school faculties of the SGA be separated, with an independent social committee, free from Council interference except in financial matters; no consultation with the powers to protect the students from any-

steps are in process.

The committee may bring any student grievances to the attention of Council at any Council meeting. They refer a Council member to student referendum or refer it to the next general meeting of the S.G.A.

That administrative functions would be separated from policy making by having a committee to formulate policy and a student manager to carry it out.



Minister of University Affairs to speak here

William G. Davis, Minister of Education and Member of University Affairs will visit Laurentian Friday, February 5.

According to a notice received by the university Public Relations Office, "at 5:30 p.m. in the Great Hall, Mr. Davis will be happy to engage in a dialogue with all members of the university community."

Huntington Res. gets new rules

New residence regulations in Huntington College are now in effect for a thirty day trial period.

The present regulations were amended previously on October 17, 1970. Included in the earlier amendments were the removal of all curfews for first-year women, the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the Social Centre, and visiting hours as follows: Friday evening, from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m.; Saturday, from 2 p.m. to 5 a.m.; and Sunday, from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. In addition the Social Centre was allowed to remain open until 5 a.m. every night of the week.

New visiting hours now passed to the Resident Council and approved by Dr. E. Bennett, were accepted by all houses on the men's side but only 7 hours on the women's side. They are as follows: Sunday, from 1 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.; Monday through Thursday, from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.; Friday from 1 p.m. until 11 p.m.; Saturday through Thursday, and both 1- and 7-11:30 close not to be

as any visiting hours during the week. Residence students were also reminded that all guests are to be invited, signed in and out, and escorted up to rooms.

These rules effective was, also subject to re-translation by the Resident Council during the week ending Feb. 15, 1971.

VOTE TODAY

Referendum on Re-organization of Student Affairs Committee.

ALL members of the University Community MAY VOTE.

"Stupid arguments going on": says Schijns

After two abortive attempts at attaining quorum the Students' General Association Council meeting, originally scheduled for January 21, was held on Wednesday, January 28 at 8 p.m. in the Students' Lounge.

Council decided to forward a proposal for a new constitution, arising out of a committee set up by a General Meeting of the S.G.A. held on November 13/69, to next year's council for serious consideration and presentation to the student body.

A motion to allot a supplemental grant of \$2,000 to Lambda Publications to offset a forecast deficit of \$2,178 defeated. S.G.A. treasurer, Dave Schijns, in speaking to the motion, stated "we're not entertaining a question of sob stories here,

we've got to deal in hard economic facts." Following this, a motion, to rescind a previous motion (of January 14) granting \$1,500 to the purpose of creating a counter calendar, and to allocate this sum, plus \$500, to Lambda, was defeated. A subsequent motion to table the matter of financial help to Lambda, in order to allow the S.G.A. treasurer more accurate assessment of the resources available, was passed. Dave Schijns stated that he wanted a week to obtain "a very good approximation" of the financial situation of the S.G.A., so that council could "settle some of these stupid arguments that are going on."

A sum of \$700 was allotted to the sponsors of the symposium "Canada, A Branch Plant." The

symposium, initiated by the Socialist Association has wide support among the students of the University, the sponsors hope to bring Melville Watkins, Stanley B. Ryerson, representatives of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, and representatives of the Parti Quebecois, as well as other experts on economics and foreign affairs to Laurentian for the two-day symposium. The \$700 for this was taken out of money budgeted for seminars.

An extra sum of \$1,000 was added to the original grant of \$1,000 allotted to the graduation budget.

Council decided to refuse acceptance of the student directory from University Press, due to breach of contract. According to the contract, delivery was to have been made by January 12. At the date of the meeting, the directory had still not been received. The refusal to accept the directory will result in a \$800 saving to the S.G.A.

A letter of resignation as Senator was received from Paul Therrien.

Myron Hluchanuk was appointed as Chief Returning Officer for the upcoming General Elections.

A letter was read from Steve Alexander indicating that Senate was considering adjusting student representation on Senate.

Council recommended retaining the present selection procedure for student Senators, if no major changes in the overall make-up of Senate are made.

Geology Department receives \$15,000 gift

The Geology Department received in the New Year, an unsolicited gift of \$15,000 through the Canadian Geological Foundation, made possible by a donation from Mr. Thayer Lindsley, now of New York, but a well-known Canadian geologist and mining man who spent many years in geological exploration in Canada.

This money will be used mainly to purchase both teaching equipment and research apparatus; however, some of it will be used to support graduate students in research projects in the department.

The department head, Dr. D. H. Williamson, first met Mr. Thayer Lindsley, who was then President of Ventures Limited, on a mineral prospect that later developed into the Elliot Lake Uranium mining camp.

EVENTS

Today

Referendum on the ratification of the new constitution for the Student Affairs Committee. All members of the University community must vote.

Friday Feb. 6

The Honourable William G. Davis, Minister of Education and Minister of University Affairs will visit Laurentian. At 2:30 p.m. in the Great Hall, Mr. Davis will be present to engage in a dialogue with all members of the university community.

Sunday Feb. 8

10:30 a.m. - Holy Eucharist in St. Mark's Thornelee Chapel
6:30 p.m. - Holy Communion with hymns, St. Mark's Chapel.

Tuesday Feb. 10

- Family Liturgical Meal in Thornelee Chapel: pancakes, bread and wine.

Wednesday, Feb. 11

7:30 p.m. - Discussion on the content and relevance of courses at Laurentian University. Every one invited--Small student lounge.
8:00 p.m. - Holy Eucharist in St. Mark's Chapel.

Sunday, Feb. 15

10:30 a.m. - Holy Eucharist in St. Mark's
6:30 p.m. - Evensong in St. Mark's.

- Ballet Performance by Nickel Belt Company at Sudbury High School Auditorium

- Film Society - "Angels Have Wings" - members only.

Tuesday, Feb. 17

- J. Alex Edmison, Q.C. - University of Ottawa
- centre of criminology sponsored by Sudbury & District Can. Club at Sudbury High School.
- 10:00 p.m. - Service in Huntington Chapel.

Thursday, Feb. 19

- Daphne Spottiswoode, pianist in Great Hall.
- U. of S. student council election.

February 3-23

- Paintings by Ontario Society of Artists on display at Museum & Arts Centre, John St. at Nelson. Daily 1:30-5:00 p.m.
Free.

Transcendental Meditation

In the last few years, there has been a lot said about apathy, alienation and anxiety, not only here at Laurentian, but over much of the Western World. The philosophers, who seem to be able to formalize human dynamics before almost anyone else, has recognized that they exist, developed existentialism and variously placed the blame for these difficulties on the church, God or fate. Lately, young, intelligent students, who have come to realize that they are living this concept of alienation, have struck out against the government, education or society in general or, blaming fate again, have resorted to apathy.

The idea of striking out against the unseen enemy is important since it reflects an unconscious support of materialism. The desire is to change the material structure of society, but not to do away with it altogether. This is good, but is also characteristic of an outward orientation, which is a result of our acceptance of the material without a corresponding acceptance of the spiritual in the broadest sense of the word.

The fault, dear people, lies not in the stars, but in ourselves. Some have realized this and have sought self through external agents (acid, speed, grass), which again exemplifies only the material orientation. The states which they may have achieved have been transitory and, ultimately, frustrating. In short, the ideal state is a continuous self-knowledge which does not leave during any of the three states of consciousness; waking, dreaming and sleeping. This state of self-knowledge can be achieved through immersion in the fourth states consciousness known as the transcendent state which is now under investigation at the Stanford Medical Centre in the United States. This fourth state is available to everyone through transcendental meditation which requires only one half hour morning and evening. I will be giving a short lecture on the dynamics of meditation and will try to answer any questions about it at that time. The lecture will be given within a few weeks and posters will be set out to announce the time and place.

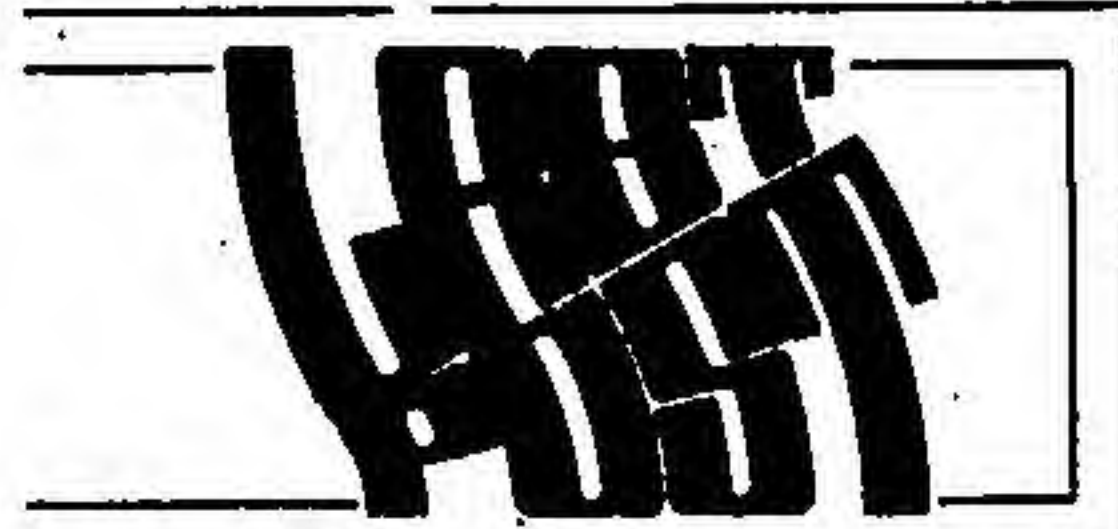
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THE LAST POST
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Montreal, Quebec.

The opposition press in Canada consists of two areas:
--the theoretical journal of dissent
--student, community and underground newspapers.

Between lies a slag founded on the principles of safety and entrenchment commonly referred to as the national press.

The systematic gathering and presentation of critical information on the events and forces which affect our daily lives remains an abandoned field.

The geography of the moon is more familiar to us than the roots of inflation, the crisis on the prairies, the forces interplaying in Quebec. For this we can thank an irresponsible and irrelevant national press that has mystified social and economic problems, fragmented the national consciousness, and characterized itself more by its omissions than inclusions.

THE LAST POST is a project of a group of journalists across the country aimed at researching, investigating and analyzing that which lies obscured, ignored or hidden.

It is a national news magazine, appearing every five weeks, which will report on the major topical events in Canada as well as the problems, forces and movements underlying them.

Beyond that, it will report and explain the work of those groups pressing for social change -- those whose work is ignored or distorted most in the national media.

PANORAMA

Carleton council won't quit

OTTAWA (CUP)--The remnants of Carleton University's student council decided to remain in business Wednesday (January 21), despite a student mandate to dissolve itself.

During a two-day referendum January 19 and 20, students voted 744 to 457 to abolish the council and replace it with two new bodies; one controlling services, and one taking charge of "political" functions of student government.

But the referendum turn-out only amounted to 19 percent of the full-time student population of Carleton--less than the one-third of Carleton's 6,200 students necessary to make the decision binding.

The proposal to split the duties of the council--consigning service functions to a five-man board of directors and political functions to a "grand council" composed of student representatives to the university's decision-making bodies--was originally forwarded by members of the student council executive January 6.

Wednesday, the remains of the council rejected a proposal by former student council president Lorenz Schmidt asking that the council dissolve itself anyway, even though members were not bound by the referendum results.

"A valid political comment to draw out of the referendum is that a majority of the people who bothered to vote think changes are necessary," Schmidt said. "I think this council should recognize that fact--and act accordingly."

The councillors voted 7-1 to defeat the motion.

Ultimatum at St. Thomas U

FREDERICTON (CUP)--Students at St. Thomas University here have told their administration to abolish curfews and visiting and regulations for residence students, or face a student strike.

The student ultimatum was unanimously passed at a January 19 general meeting by one-third of St. Thomas' 900 students; the move followed a year of negotiation with the Roman Catholic administration over residence rules.

Students are demanding that administration president Donald Duffie set up a student-faculty-administration committee to work out details of a new policy no later than the beginning of the next academic year.

If the administration refused, students were to call a general strike February 1. Plans for further action have not been worked out.

St. Thomas is the third Roman Catholic university in the Maritimes where administrators have come into conflict with students over residence regulations.

Students at St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, N.S., unilaterally opened their residences October 22, 1969; students at St. Mary's University at Halifax incurred administration wrath when they attempted the same action in November.

Brock may boycott committees

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. (CUP)--Students at Brock University may decide to boycott all administration and faculty committees because they serve the "few major industrialists in whose interests the system functions."

The action is one of several recommended in a report of the Brock student council's academic affairs commission; the entire report was to be voted on Monday (January 26) in a special referendum.

The report calls for fundamental socialist change in society and opposes elite control of the university.

Participation in university decision-making "is ineffective without a broad base of support," the report states, and adds that university committees "perpetuate the illusion that participation in such bodies can change the fundamental function of the university in the society"--which the report says is to serve the ruling minority.

"Any fundamental change with the system cannot be brought about without the support of the working class," the report says and "only extra-parliamentary base-building can win support for such action."

Foreigners to pay more in fees

MONTREAL (CUP)--Foreign students attending McGill and other Québec universities will have to pay higher fees than Canadians, if administrators accept a suggestion proposed by McGill's faculty of medicine.

The proposal, passed last week (ending January 24) at a faculty meeting, suggests that McGill contact other Québec universities to raise fees for non-Canadians. The move will need approval from the McGill senate and board of governors.

Maurice McGregor, dean of medicine, said the proposal was made to take the expense of education foreign students off the Québec taxpayer.

Administration vice-president Stanley Frost said the faculty proposal would open the university to charges of anti-Americanism, as well as barring students from Third World countries.

The proposal is "a completely unacceptable display of petty nationalism," according to McGill student society president Julius Grey.

Refuses to rescind fee increases

CHARLOTTETOWN (CUP)--Prince Edward Island education minister Gordon Bennett brandished the threat of police action over the heads of 300 university students Tuesday (Jan. 27), forcing them to discontinue a sit-in provoked by fee increases and substandard education at the University of Prince Edward Island.

After a march through downtown Charlottetown, the students filled the corridors of two floors of the provincial government's administration building for two hours, also occupying Bennett's office and the outer chambers of PEI premier Alex Campbell.

The students were demanding higher operating grants for UPEI guarantees that students would not be forced to pay for further increases in university expenses through tuition fee raise, and the institution of a grant scheme for student aid in the province.

The students also asked that premier Campbell live up to promises made in a government white paper issued in April, 1968 in which Campbell said the province "would have a university comparable to national standards."

An advance group which occupied education minister Bennett's office were given no responses to their demands for government action.

After two hours of discussion, Bennett called in eight members of the RCMP and local police force, and told students they would be liable to charges of obstructing a police officer, obstructing private property and obstruction of justice if they did not leave.

Eventually the students fled out of the building, after convincing a small number not to face arrest by staying.

Tuesday's protest climaxed two weeks of unrest at the one-year-old UPEI campus, which began January 15 when students discovered via a local television program that their board of governors had secretly approved a \$100 residence increase for next year.

The board decision was made October 27, 1969: both administration president R.J. Baker and a single student union representative on the board justified their silence by saying "the students would find out about it anyway."

The increase would raise tuition to \$550 per student; and residence fees to \$375 per student. A poll conducted by the UPEI student council revealed that 68 per cent of those interviewed would find it "very difficult" to return to university if the increases were implemented. One-quarter of the campus was sampled in the poll.

The average summer earnings of students polled by the council was \$718.

Currently, students at UPEI are eligible for up to \$1000 in loan-only financial assistance from the provincial government. Students had originally proposed that the system should be supplemented by the institution of a \$200 grant after the first \$200 in loans.

A government counter-proposal would "match" student loans over a minimum of \$600 with equivalent grants: the scheme would allow students a maximum grant of \$400 on financial assistance totalling \$1,400. Students oppose the scheme as they would have to go \$1000 into debt to get a \$400 grant.

Monday (January 26), 250 students watched as the UPEI board refused to rescind the fee increases. According to administration president Baker the board could not go directly to the provincial government without "usurping the authority" of the PEI government's post-secondary education commission.

The three-man commission, set up as a "buffer between UPEI and the provincial government," will not meet again until April 8, long after the provincial treasury board has completed estimates and proposals for university revenue and expenditure for the next year.

At a meeting on January 19 between Bennett, Campbell and 400 university students, the provincial premier said the government was not "in a financial position or bureaucratic position"

to guarantee the implementation of a grant system for students in the province.

But Campbell added, he was "optimistic" that the system might be in effect for the 1970-1971 academic year.

The University of Prince Edward Island, less than a year old, is an amalgamation of St. Dunstan's University and Prince of Wales College, which the government implemented to raise educational standards in the province.

In the government white paper which had announced the creation of the new university Campbell promised the institution 18 million dollars in student aid and 69 million dollars for operating costs during a ten-year period ending in 1978.

So far, neither program has been implemented.

Letters of non-renewal held

MONTREAL (CUP)--The administration at Loyola College here has suspended letters of non-renewal of contract issued to 27 faculty members, and, on the surface, appears to have defused the main element in the Roman Catholic institution's current crisis.

In a statement issued late Tuesday (January 20), the Loyola administration said the right of appeal granted to the dismissed faculty "suspends the effect" of the letters-de facto firings--issued December 15.

More important to Loyola faculty, the administration agreed to renegotiate the membership of the college's Committee on Appointments, Rank and Tenure, the body which would hear the appeals.

Currently, CART is made up of administration vice-president (academic) Jack O'Brien and five administration appointees.

"The nature and constitution of such a reconstituted body of appeal is now the subject of discussion before the Meyer commission (the provincial government's one-man inquiry into the current Loyola crisis)" the statement said.

Dismissed Loyola faculty be-

lieve that O'Brien was heavily involved in the decision to fire the professors, a move which faculty claim amounted to a purge of

Dismissed Loyola faculty believe that O'Brien was heavily involved in the decision to fire the professors, a move which faculty claim amounted to a purge of anti-administration elements on the Loyola staff.

Concurring in the new appeals agreement were the Loyola senate; Brian Mulrooney, legal counsel for the Association of Loyola Professors (an ad hoc faculty group formed to fight the firings); and the just-ousted executive of the Loyola faculty association.

Although it was not included in the administration statement, observers at Loyola believe the reconstituted appeal board will be subject to the approval of all parties in the dispute.

The agreement also received the blessing of provincial investigator Harry Meyer, who said he was "pleased to note the areas of agreement among the parties which will considerably facilitate my work."

Mulrooney, legal counsel for the dismissed faculty, said he would recommend that professors agree with the revised appeal process and begin their appeals.

No date will be set for the appeals until the nature of the new appeal board is decided.

Withdrawal of the letters of non-renewal of contract has been the single issue in most of the protests at the college since students and faculty returned to the campus after Christmas. It was the only demand made by 400 protesters who sat-in front of administration president Patrick Malone's office until ousted by riot police January 12.

Loyola observers say the appeals and suspensions of the letters will satisfy most of the protesters.

Despite the apparent conciliation, however, the administration at Loyola has not rescinded its severe policy against protests at the college.

Monday (January 19) the administration announced court injunctions would be used against protesters at the administration's discretion, and imposed new, stringent closing hours for the campus.



Investigator
Harry Meyer

**LAMBDA STAFF
MEETING
TODAY 3:30**

Cops bust French sit-in at UofO

OTTAWA (CUP)—Eighteen University of Ottawa students were arrested early Monday following a sit-in at the university administration building.

The students said they were protesting against the administration's lack of action on their request for an all-French-speaking faculty in the social science department. The department has about 350 students, and 85 per cent are French-speaking, they said.

Students voted against bilingualism Thursday (Jan. 22), and gave moral support to a student council bid for priority French-language instruction in their faculty.

Only 13 per cent of the U of O students favored the retention of current bilingual instruction in an unofficial referendum called by the social sciences student council after U of O administrators rejected demands for more French and less English-language instruction.

The unofficial referendum asked students to choose between bilingualism, French-only instruction, and two other systems which would give the French language priority in the department.

Although none of the options received a clear majority, 34 per cent of the 350 social science students voted for French unilingualism, while 51 per cent favored either of the two systems for priority French.

Although less than 15 per cent of the students in the U of O faculty are anglophones, many of the courses in the faculty are in English, and a few professors cannot teach in French.

French-speaking students said after the vote that results are not anti-English, but an attempt to correct abnormal situations where English courses and out of all proportion to the number of anglophones in the faculty.

In one department, they said, all but two of the 25 courses are offered in English only.

Student councillor Gylliane Gervaise said Thursday the combined vote for unilingualism and priority-French was "strong backing for the council's policy."

She said the student council will call a general assembly of the social sciences faculty to decide on the next course of action.

Many anglophone students in the faculty, however, said they would leave the faculty if a unilingual policy is accepted by the U of O administration.

"They're only cutting their own throats," said one student. "Where will they go after graduation with nothing but French in their education?"

Others were confident the student council demands would not be accepted by the U of O senate.

The University of Ottawa's purported bilingualism has come under attack from other sources: December 8, 1969, U of O student council president Allan Rock said the two languages policy at the 4,500 student campus was a "failure," and agreed with charges in a Québec newspaper that the policy is a "disguised road to assimilation."

The article in the province-wide weekly, Québec-Press, said the university's two-language policy hides the process of assimilation of French-speaking students, and called on the education department to establish a Hull branch of the Université de Québec to serve French people in western Québec.

The U of O administration has made no response to any of the accusations.



High school co-ed gets expert instruction from Prof. A.C. Madgett as part of Laurentian project to get high schoolers acquainted with computer operation. (foto by crick)

Robert Brown

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TAX RETURNS COMPLETED

Let's face it - tax returns can create problems and be very time consuming. With this situation in mind, the Accounting 41 (taxation) class, under the supervision of professor W. Karney, has set up this much needed service on Campus. To alleviate your tax difficulties, we are prepared to complete individual tax returns, for a normal fee.

To make this project worthwhile, we intend to set up a scholarship fund, for the deserving student.

Bring all required information to the commerce department office (third-floor-Arts building). For a T-1 short, fees will be \$2.50 for students, and \$4.00 for all others. For a T-1 General, fees will range from \$4.00 according to complications.

For further information, please contact: John Dionne, Vic Cormier, Bill Rosetto, Fred Tremblinski, or Greg Robertson

University of Sudbury Council Election February 19!

Nominations are now open for

President
English Vice-President
French Vice-President
Three English Councillors
Three French Councillors

Nomination forms are available from

Registrar's Office, U of S	
U of S Switchboard	
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Suzanne Pichette	675-8578
Tom Kahnert	675-8224
Therese Grzela	675-8578
Valmon Vallert	674-0843
Rosalie Millette	675-8578

Canada lacks national economy: Watkins

Ron Crocker
Canadian University Press

Federal policies to fight economic inflation are irrelevant because Canada does not have a national economy, says Melville Watkins, a professor of economics at the University of Toronto.

Watkins, New Democratic Party organizer and author of the controversial Watkins Manifesto which warns that economic survival is Canada's most pressing problem, told delegates at the convention of the Canadian University Press recently that it is senseless for the Trudeau government to adopt an inflation policy for Canada because the Canadian economy is almost completely American-controlled.

"The immediate question is not inflation because we no longer have an economy. It has disintegrated."

"The inflation policy is as useless as Canada's foreign policy which fails to deal with the country—the U.S.—with which Canada conducts 95 per cent of her foreign relations."

Watkins calls Canada's economy a "branch plant" of the American economic empire and warns that American dominance is increasing with the trend towards conglomerates.

"There is more to worry about than the other countries, particularly Japan, are competing with the economic control of countries like Canada."

Watkins echoed his manifesto that democratic socialism is the only solution to the nation's economic ills but thought it unlikely that the socialist alternative will be reached in the 70s.

"The Future looks bleak even though the present has become intolerable for many Canadians."

The key to democratic socialism lies in re-distribution of political power and income "but there is little power left...it has been concentrated in board rooms south of the border."

Watkins sees repercussions of the branch-plant economy in all aspects of Canadian life.

"Unions, universities the press, even domestic politics are controlled to varying degrees by American economic imperialists."

"Even education is being discouraged because the elitist groups who perpetuate the system poorly educated themselves and realize that if they are to maintain power education must be discouraged."

He also forecast an increase in anti-imperialist sentiment which he says will continue in Canada for the same reasons that sparked it in the U.S.

Watkins said no solution is

Press ignores social problems

A study prepared for the national violence commission says the news media contribute to violence in the United States by failing to report thoroughly on the social problems that lead to clashes.

"Too many news organizations fear social ideas and social action," the commission's report on mass media and violence concludes.

"As a result, they stimulate, dissatisfy, and arouse anxiety only to fall silent or limit themselves to irrelevant clichés when thoughtful solutions are required."

The report is a 613-page book prepared under the direction of a former justice department lawyer, Robert K. Baker, and a Seattle sociologist, Dr. Sandra J. Ball. The report does not carry the endorsement of the full commission.

The 13-member commission itself, headed by Milton S. Eisenhower, disbanded Dec. 10 after 18 months of investigating and reporting on violence in the United States.

The report describes the news media as over-sensitive to outside criticism.

possible in the present political structure because the Liberals are representing big business and the Progressive Conservatives can only get power when they are led by a "populist" like former prime minister Diefenbaker.

"Neither party can be expected to fight foreign ownership because neither sees it as Canada's greatest problem."

The only option, Watkins continued, is "socialist independence" and public ownership of the means of production.

He said crown corporations are justified as a means of building an independent economy "and only by independence and public ownership can Canada ever become a democratic place."

"Never before have the American news media been so defensive while being so successful," the report says.

"When a threat of criticism from outside the media appears, media operators can be counted on, in the main, to meet the threat with portentous warnings against the undoing of our free press, coupled with promises of increased attention to self-regulation."

But the report says "the media have contributed to the widespread use of confrontation as an instrument of social change by their failure to report adequately the conditions underlying current protest, by the proposals for solution of pressing social problems, and by their action-oriented coverage of conflict."

"The news media can play a significant role in lessening the potential for violence by functioning as a faithful conduit for intergroup communication, providing a true marketplace of ideas, providing full access to the day's intelligence, and reducing the incentive to confrontation that sometimes erupts in violence."

SOCKS & JOCKS

York's clicks make Vees unhappy

by berk

"It matters not if you've won or lost, but how you've played the game." If the character who blurted these famous words (about 48 million B.C.) just happened to drop into the Voyageurs' dressing room after Sunday's 6-3 loss to York, he would have down-right shit his ancient pants (or cloak, as the case may be). If the quotation was true, and accepted, then faces in the room would hold smiles instead of blank stares. There would be noise instead of a deathly quiet,

broken only by the steady fall of the showers. Heads would be in constant motion, bobbing around, rather than immersed quietly in open hands.

This is the sad but true story of modern sport at all levels. The objective is easy. WIN. Win at any and all costs and if you don't win don't smile. Because happiness exclusively the property of victory. Happiness is WINNING. Anyway there are two little switches at the penalty bench in the Arena. One has the name HOME above it and the other has VISITORS. Now, each time the VISITORS score, the

switch is clicked for them, and each time the HOME team scores their switch is clicked. At the end of the game the team who has caused the most clicks on their side wins. To remind everybody how many clicks each team has there is a click counter above centre ice.

On Sunday York had 6 clicks and Laurentian 3 clicks, which meant York could go and act happy in their dressing room and Laurentian players must act sad. There was no referee in the dressing room to penalize any player acting happy, for it is universally accepted that the role will be played honestly.

Anyway back to the unhappy game, we must decide how come the bad guys got 6 clicks and the guys dressed in white only got 3 clicks. This is kind of a puzzle since we got more click chances that they did (43-34). Among these 42 c.c.'s, we got lots of good ones but the guys in red with all the pads and the mask didn't want to see us get any clicks at all, so he kept



blocking our click chances. Now you know why he wears a mask. So the fans won't recognize who it was who was blocking all the click chances.

Now, you see, although our team played a very good game, one of their best this year, they

were unhappy. Our fans were unhappy. Our coach was unhappy. The coach's wife was unhappy. Even I was unhappy. All this unhappiness comes from the fact that we didn't get as many clicks as the other team d'd. Such is the nature of sport, friend.

ACROSS THE DESK

There is a time for fan support at games. By support, we mean noise. Fans will never know how close they came to losing the York game for the Vees on Saturday nite.

We are talking about the hollering at foul shooting time. The Voyageurs were warned, and captain Owens asked for quiet when York was shooting.

When this continued, York was told to give the ball back to the official if the noise was bothering them. And the Yeomen took advantage of this on two occasions.

Captain Owens was warned again, this time that there could be a technical foul called against the crowd. It was shortly after this that the officials had a short conference at the score-keeper's bench. They decided that if the noise continued, the gym would be cleared.

Cleared - that means like everyone removed, but players, team officials, game officials and maybe us upstanding members of the press.

So make all the noise you want - until the ball is given to the player. As soon as he has shot the ball start again. Nothing bothered this frustrated basketball player more than a lot of noise, or complete silence.

Then of course, there was the hockey game.

Referee Art Connors only had to say the word and the fans behind the penalty box would have been removed, instead of being told to sit somewhere else. Bug the opposing players, not the time-keeper.

And the score is 5-1. Fans leave the arena with 5 minutes left. York gets a double minor. That's four minutes we can have the man advantage, unless we score. So what happens? Two goals. No fans to keep the Vees up, and they go down 6-3.

Pandke rebounds twice

Hoop Vees take Yeomen

by beach

The Voyageurs won the game Saturday nite, but didn't seem to want it very much and were content to stay just in front of the Yeomen once they gained the lead.

York pulled into an early lead, using a man-to man defense. The Vees broke this and took the lead which forced the Yeomen into a zone defense.

men into a zone defense.

York was hampered with the loss of their top aggressive rebounder, Ron Kimel, who aggravated a previously injured knee. He returned in the second half but his performance was down from that which he showed in the first half.

The Voyageurs led 49-44 at the half, due to Ray Owens' 12 points and John McKibbin's 11 rebounds. Owens also grabbed 6 rebounds and McKibbin sank 9 points. Jim Hill 6 rebs and Don Lavigneur had 10 points.

Eric Pandke was substituted into the game and immediately sank 2 points and caused a turnover. His aggressive defense helped immensely and gave the regular guards a well-earned rest. Gord Verge played well, and somehow, both he and Les Kennedy grabbed three rebounds apiece, from the guard position.

In the second half, Lavigneur started off hot, and gave fire to the rest of the team, with the defense on both sides quite porous. Gord Verge drove the zone for a lay-up, and Lavigneur grabbed a rebound, dribbled through both teams easily putting the ball up for 2 points.

Again, Pandke played strong aggressive defense. Voyageurs lost some rebounding power when Hill was lost with eight left. Murray Hall just didn't seem too be anxious to use his height and weight under the boards.

When the game ended, Owens led in the points department, and McKibbin in rebounding. Owens had 21 for the nite, followed by McKibbin with 20, and Lavigneur with 17.

McKibbin picked off 20 rebounds followed by Hill with 8 and Owens and Hall with 7.



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We won't reform the University through committees

One of the institutions most harmful to students is the inherited committee structure, and the procedures for running a committee meeting. When a large group of university people (who are at heart only vitally interested in their own hang-ups) meet to decide university policy, affecting others, the results can at best be termed unfortunate. This sad state of affairs is only worsened by the introduction of "official meeting procedures", a copy of which may be had from this paper for 25 cents and a cereal box-top. Students especially are for the most part unable to function effectively in an organized meeting of an official nature. They have not had the experience in games-playing that their elders have had.

Board of Governors, and Senate meetings are incomprehensible to the average student for this reason. I have had occasion to sit at a Board of Governor's Executive Committee meeting for about two hours. I had no idea what they were talking about. I knew the student faculty proposal was being rejected, but not one man would say why he personally refused to accept it. They spoke in terms of 'directives', 'intentions', and 'at the last meeting

we decided'. The purpose of our paper was to bring the Senate and Board closer together. Looking back, I see no use that this could possibly serve, with the possible exception that the two groups would utterly destroy each other in massive rhetorical fusillades of bull-speak, and baffle gab, thus leaving the university to be run by the group of people who are probably the most competent to do so, the maintenance staff.

To my way of thinking, given the present situation, any form of student government would be largely frustrated in its aims. The present student government has tried to avoid this vexing defeat by having no aims at all. One can only admire their fortitude and imagination for having struck out in this virgin arena of political activity. Unfortunately the results, insofar as improving the quality of student conditions is concerned, have been negligible.

The only way that adverse conditions may be improved is by individual student effort. A compulsory course in the English department was changed to a non-compulsory credit year because a small number of students had the belated common sense to refuse to further follow a course of study they found obnoxious, time-consuming and irrele-

vant to what they wished to do. This seems to me to be a point that many university students fail to understand. A course is compulsory if you let it remain so. You are following a course of study and should have the right to determine what you learn. Students do this anyway by plying the university game of bitching, excusing and cramming their way through unwanted, and in some instances, unjustifiable courses. They only learn what they wish to in any given year. They may pass the course, but ask any second or third year student what useful knowledge he picked up in his first year astronomy course. The answer will probably be a girl's name and phone number.

Every time you sign for a required course just because you have to you are letting university administrators do your thinking for you. This, as anyone who has had experience with administrative personnel at Laurentian can tell you, is a grievous error. These gentlemen's minds are already over-stressed with the individual calamities of their own existence; trust your own head and instincts, not theirs.

Steve Alexander.

stimulus.....and response.....

Letter to Thorneloe BOG: call a meeting before it is too late for College

DEAR SIRs:

As you are probably not aware a crisis has arisen in Thorneloe College. This crisis was precipitated by the meeting of the Board of Governors of Thorneloe University January 10, 1970. At this meeting an executive committee motion to discontinue the teaching role of Thorneloe College was ratified by the few members of the Board of Governors present (15 out of 24) by a vote of 8 to 6.

The students of Thorneloe College were very confused over this decision and as a result the student council invited President Higgins and any other executive members to meet with all interested students of Thorneloe

This was arranged for January 20th, 1970 and a very large student body met with President Higgins and Treasurer Hewson.

After a very long speech by President Higgins in which he read two prepared speeches (both of which most students had already read, a very short question and answer period was held. It soon became apparent that President Higgins was very poorly informed concerning the workings of the administrative functions of Thorneloe College.

When questioned as to the future of Thorneloe College as an "independent non-church affiliated college", Mr. Higgins could give no definite answers.

Mr. Higgins led the students to believe that the positions of provost, registrar, secretary and librarian could be dispensed with or at least function on a part time basis. It is our opinion that this course of action would result in the effective end of Thorneloe College.

You are no doubt aware that the above mentioned positions are indispensable to the proper functioning of a college.

The meeting also made it obvious that a power-struggle exists between the executive of the Board of Governors of Thorneloe University and the administration of Thorneloe College. The personality differences were apparent when Mr. Higgins refused to meet with Provost Da-

vid Hilldrup and Reverend Professor Colin Clay to discuss the situation. Mr. Higgins stated reason for refusal was, "No, I don't want to." After stating that, "I have never run from anything in my life", Mr. Higgins promptly took his leave with Treasurer Hewson in close pursuit.

We the students urge you, as responsible members of the Board, to attempt to organize and attend an emergency meeting of the Board of Governors to reconsider this recent unfortunate turn of events. The need for this emergency meeting has been recognized and supported by the Senate of Laurentian University, the Faculty Association of Lau-

rentian University, and all college councils on campus.

The situation becomes all the more urgent when one realizes that the school year ends in April 1970 and that students must make plans for the academic year of 1970-71, before this date.

REM

REMEMBER, THE FUTURE OF THORNELOE COLLEGE IS IN YOUR HANDS

Kerry Holland
President
Thorneloe University Students' General Association

lambda staff

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News	Moses Kanhal
Managing	Charles Banting
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"Actually everybody works on everything."

Stop masturbating and start screaming about peace

Brothers,

The time has come for us all to stop masturbating. The time has come for us all to stop building bridges and building fences. The time has come for us all to finally look into one another's eyes and recognize PEOPLE everywhere.

The time has come for us all to stop playing suicide games, to get the thick, rich, dark brown wax out of our ears and to start listening to one another; to melt the wax that covers our eyes.

The time has come to assassinate 'Playboy' magazine and to join together in peace, and to try to figure out a way to rid mankind of the chains that keep him down.

It is getting to the point where you can't even think of hiding from it all and living on a farm because, man, you have to "finance" everything and have the filthy fingers of businessman in the country, in your affairs.

If you are in school right now, you don't have to worry too much because you can just (do your thing) and the "bigger piggies" will tolerate you but once you are out, you have no 'choice'; just try to do your own thing. It is a personal suicide.

I am not talking about responsibilities. That you put on yourself: like marriage, children and a home. Once you accept this you are going to feel responsible towards them and that is alright. What I am taking about are the chains whose links

are made of greed, jealousy, hatred and fear.

Everybody 'digs', but nobody is doing. Bob Dylan said that right now is the time for slogans and war cries; if we are successful, our children can sing songs.

Why don't we start off by screaming PEACE until it sinks in? Peace doesn't mean the end of

the Vietnamese war while twenty-seven other wars are going on. It doesn't mean relief while the millionaires get richer. It (Peace) means a calm within each heart, mind and soul, a true self. If you have it, share it.

The way things are now, the end really is near.

Phil Aubin

"S.S. Huntington" avoids disaster

by Staff Correspondent Noah Zark

Recently, there was unprecedented good fortune in store for the captain and crew of that noble vessel "Huntington". A radiator in room E205 exploded, providing enough water to float the luxury tramp steamer for some time to come.

Due to an overlooked open window, the radiator in 205 froze, and when Cheryl Maclean, First Mate aboard the "Huntington", returned from one of her notorious weekends (abroad) she promptly informed Captain Peter Moore of this unforeseen prosperity. Having done this, she followed his orders to turn on the heat, thereby exploding the rad and providing enough water (2 inches) to float the liner.

The caretaking staff at the college became a bit uptight at

this point, and seeing the damage being done to the carpeting, books, etc. left on the floor, demanded that the ship be removed forthwith and refloated elsewhere. Disconsolate, but not to be defeated, the crew transported the vessel to the shores of Nepahwin Lake and proceeded to augur a small hole in the ice. Unfortunately the "Huntington" could not take all the excitement and promptly expired, sinking into the deep. Captain Moore and First Mate Maclean, the only survivors of the mishap, stated that salvage operations will be attempted when the ice goes out in the spring.

As a result of all the activity, signs have now been installed around Huntington property warning students to leave the inside windows closed in freezing weather. Hope they'll be able to resist the temptation.

lambda

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO.

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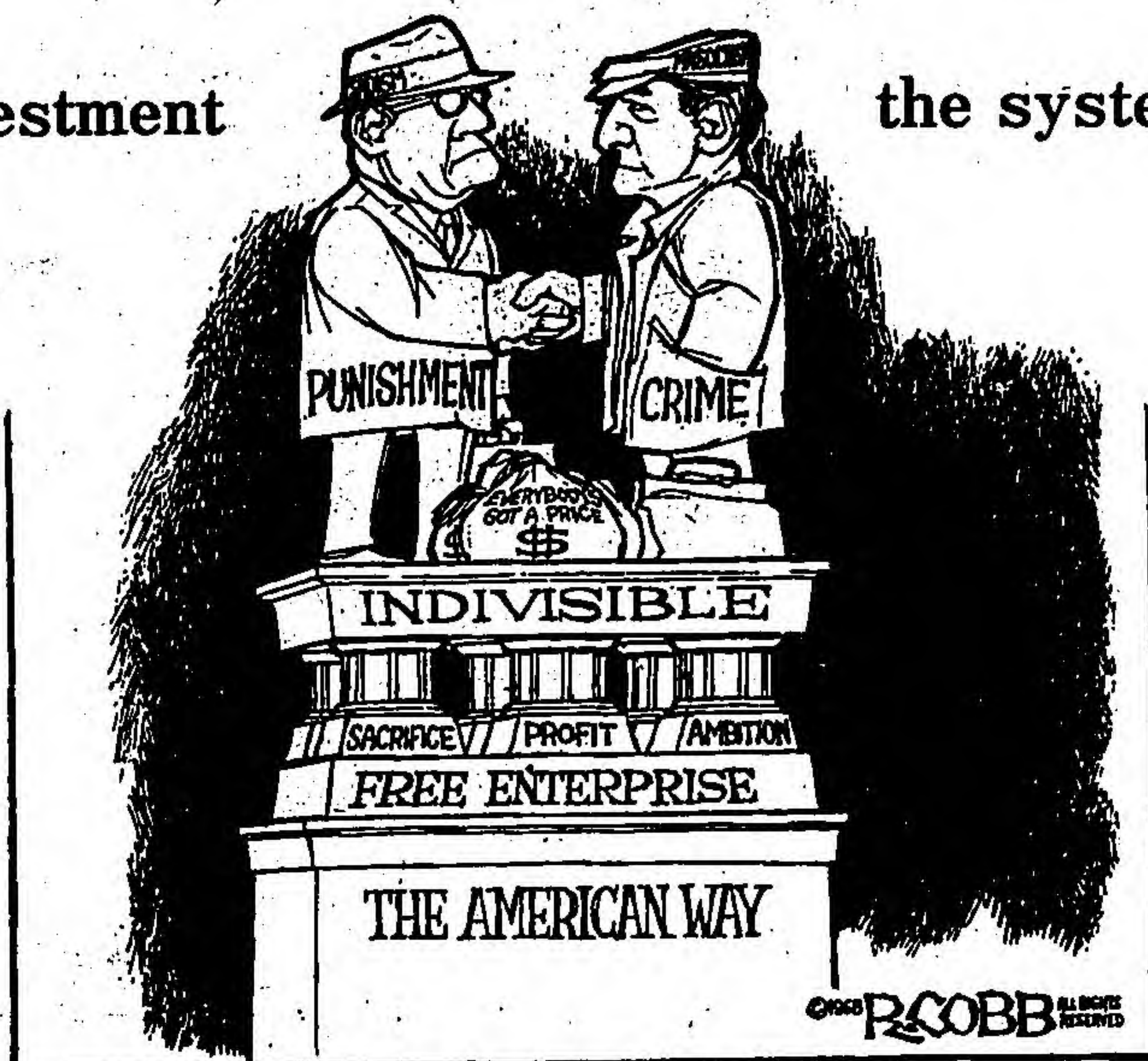
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Editor-in-Chief.....Scott Merrifield
Business Manager.....Joseph Libralesso
Secretary.....Paulette Godbout

—BUY A STUDENT—

the best investment

the system can make



THE LATEST REPORT from professor Richard Judy's institute for the quantitative analysis of social and economic policy comes as no surprise. The report is a revamped version of the educational opportunity bank—a scheme whereby private investors, instead of taxpayers, would invest in the financing of higher education.

The financing of higher education has been a political thorn in the side of the Ontario Government for quite a few years.

As our advanced technology demanded more trained manpower, and more skilled research, the economy demanded more universities with greater enrolments and larger facilities.

As university construction boomed, education ate up a continually greater section of the tax-dollar.

But the factory-system of education allows the students to ask fewer questions. He is processed to reproduce his own labor-power.

As students started to ask questions about their role in the university, and the university's role in society, something happened called the student movement.

Rebellious students started making themselves visible. Demonstrations. Sit-ins. Non-negotiable demands on the power-structure.

That's embarrassing to a government: while the tax-paying electorate watches it pour a fortune into universities, students reject the "gift."

"If those damn students don't appreciate the taxpayers' generosity, we'll stop paying for their education," the public starts murmuring against government.

At the same time, the price-wage spiral of inflation demands that the government stop spending in certain areas.

The government is forced to make cuts in areas that won't affect the corporate economy. Grants to universities are cut slightly but still comprise

30 percent of the provincial budget. Student aid makes up only one percent.

A majority of taxpayers are paying for the education of the upper-middle class. And the miniscule aid program offers no help.

Somehow the government must respond to that public pressure and that financial squeeze without slowing down the university business. That would slow down the economy and bite into the corporations that receive direct economic benefit from the universities.

FACT: Higher education is an industry which is becoming more and more geared to a corporate economy, a market economy.

FACT: The capital outlay that finances the industry is not an integral part of the market economy.

FACT: Only a very small part of the initial cost of education is privately financed: tuition fees which the student pays through summer earnings. Corporations make profit from that sector.

FACT: The Ontario government asked employers to **INVEST IN A STUDENT THIS SUMMER**. But there weren't enough jobs. It didn't work.

IDEA: Why not shift all of the financing of higher education over to the private sector so that corporations may invest directly in students?

Human capital is the best investment: as the student progresses through university he multiplies his future labor power for the corporate economy. And when he leaves university, he repays

the loan plus interest. As his labor power creates profits for the capitalist, his income becomes coupons for the capitalist's clipping-file.

The U of T study, prepared by professors David Stager and Gail Cook, provides the government with the technical vehicle to "re-allocate" financing more efficiently.

It's not co-incidental that the Ford foundation—one of the greatest owners of multi-national capital—helped finance the report.

The original proposal for an income-related loan plan came from Milton Friedman 15 years ago. He was Barry Goldwater's economist.

Friedman said, "There is clearly here an imperfection in the (capital) market that has led to under-investment in human capital..."

Economists realized that education could be a key area for investment in human capital.

Ironically, the institute's report itself describes the development of the same economic motives that the Ontario government responded to in commissioning the report:

The 1960's have brought what one prominent economist has called the 'human investment' revolution in economic thought. The emphasis has shifted from public support of the consumption aspects of college education ('they were the best four years of my life') to an emphasis on the investment aspect, the

formation of human capital and the high rates of return to this investment, both for society and the individual.

The institute's report is typical "value-free" technical research that fills out the government's intentions and assumptions. The entrepreneurs of research are supplying the foundation for the new multiversity of entrepreneurs.

And the report itself does not answer the basic problems of access to higher education:

- A loan system would put too much financial pressure on the lower class student who could not risk the loan. The class nature of enrolment would not be broken down: it would be strengthened.

- Education would meet the needs of the community even less than it does today; the community would lose even their nominal control of education; education would appear to benefit only the individuals attending and would actually benefit the corporations;

- The plan does not deal with the basic class barriers to education which are contingent on an unequal income and taxation scale and environmental inequalities;

- The report ignores the conclusions of the earlier report (aid and access) prepared by students in the same institute—that any new aid program must consist of grants, not loans, and that the taxation structure must be totally revamped;

- The loan scheme would just mystify the real problems of unemployment and inflation by taking students off the summer labour market;

- The scheme also assumes that most married women will stay off the labor market.

The name of the game is exploitation. If the department of university affairs implements the institute's report, education will cease to be any kind of publicly-owned resource.

It will become a privately owned commodity. And you'll be for sale.

This article, by university of Toronto Varsity (CUP) editor Brian Johnson, analyzes the recent report of two U of T profs on converting public university financing assistance to a private investment system.

Under the proposal, the Ontario government would set up an investment agency to issue bonds to private investors and students would take out loans from this agency. Students would repay the loans with compound interest by paying the agency a fixed proportion of their income.

If the plan is accepted in Ontario, it will mean the student will pay the entire cost of his education—not just the quarter or less his tuition covers now. If accepted in Ontario, other provinces are likely to adopt the plan.

(Layout by Chevron)

Residences need more health services

by Cathy Wigle

Some Laurentian University students are deeply aware of the inadequacies of residence health services. A brief which was presented in the fall by the Huntington College Student Association and the Residence Council, and which gained unanimous approval from the Board of Regents, outlined the necessity of full-time medical services on campus. The agreement, signed

by the Federations Committee in December, stated that the situation would remain as was—that is, no medical health services would be extended to the residences themselves.

Huntington College, in recent years, had been fortunate in obtaining the nursing services of Miss Audrey Fisher. Not only was Miss Fisher an excellent, fully qualified nurse, but, she was also trained in psychology counselling and had a genuine interest in the students of the College.

Apparently, however, her services were no longer deemed necessary, since L.U. has assured the colleges that full-time medical services would be provided in the University College complex, or at least, the existing Health Service hours would be extended.

As everyone is fully aware, University College has not been completed and L.U. has taken no action regarding promised medical services. And, why the emphasis on University College? We have now three residences with population of approximately 400 students, many of whom belong to University College. The Residences lack proper medical facilities and services

because the University College complex has not been completed. It is felt by many that this is a rather poor excuse for L.U.'s failure to give its promised monetary support for residence-wide services.

The urgency and necessity of

obtaining a full-time nurse has become increasingly apparent by complaints of residence students during the recent flu outbreak. A student who was ill was forced to walk down to the medical services in the classroom building, in very poor wea-

ther, or else to remain in bed without medical attention. The staff, of course in the medical "center" is not large enough to handle residence cases, especially during an outbreak of any communicable disease.



Health Services need more staff.

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BRAIN DRAIN

"What is your opinion of the university's Health Services?"

Mary Ellen Thompson -- Nursing 3:

"I don't think it's adequate for the students living in residence. They could use a larger staff, and have more adequate facilities."

A.C. Madgett -- Math. Dept:

"It's pretty irresponsible to have no services for the students in residence. In case of emergency, there is no notice posted as to whom to phone."

Kelvin Brown -- Phys. Ed 1:

"Take 2 pills, four times a day and go to bed."

Theresa Bowins -- Arts 1:

"It would be a good health service if it was for pets."



Leo O'Connor -- Psych. Dept:

"I have never had the opportunity to use them, although from my discussions with other students, they wished these were some arrangements whereby a doctor was available to the residences in emergencies."

Kay McKibbin -- Arts 3:

"I think it's a joke."

Janette Hamilton -- Translators 1:

"It cured me, but when my room-mate was sick, I could have handed her the pills the doctor gave her myself."

Jacques Albert -- Philosophie Français 3:

"They have good aspirins."

The University Health Service

by Gerry Pawson

- low budget
- cramped facilities
- inadequate staff

The university Health Services have been under fire a great deal in recent months. Many people feel the service provided is completely inadequate for the growing needs of the university community.

On two occasions, interviews were held with Miss R.G. DeJardins, R.N., Supervisor of the Laurentian University Health Service, and Dr. L.B. Shaw, Medical Supervisor of the service. These discussions took place in Miss DeJardins' office in the Health Service, room C105, and from our experiences, this was hardly the place to hold a decent news interview, let alone perhaps a personal, even intimate discussion about a student's emotional affairs. This former cloakroom is partitioned into four closed and two open cubicles, one of which is used as an ersatz waiting room. The walls are of the temporary nature found in the tower building, and are anything but soundproof. Dr. Shaw and Miss DeJardins share an office, perhaps eight by seven feet. A small treatment and examination room is situated between two of the cubicles, but for ventilation purposes is partitioned only to within a foot of the ceiling, enabling anything said in any of the three areas, to be heard quite clearly on the other two. To combat this problem, the nurses often bring in radios to help drown out private conversations.

Lack of space

Sound is one problem, but space is the main concern. During the last few weeks, which were peak periods because of the recent flu outbreak on campus, upwards of forty people were visiting the service in a day. At times, the waiting room which comprises four chairs in a very small area, had twelve people in it at once waiting to be seen. There is one bed in the complex.

However expansion into room C104 is in the offing.

The renovation of C104 was to have taken place during last summer, but since strikes held up the construction of Science II, the projected extra classroom space did not materialize, thereby holding up expansion. Hopefully, renovation will begin within a week or two. What is to go into the new area is a new, larger waiting room, another examination room, a treatment room, and an office or two. Hopefully, all the units will be soundproofed. Besides the extra waiting room space, the most marked advantage of the increased area is that while one patient is being prepared for examination in one room, Dr. Shaw can be examining another

student in the other. At the same time, one of the nurses may be changing a dressing in the treatment room. As it is at present, a student must go in, get prepared for examination while the doctor waits, be examined and/or treated, get dressed again and leave. Only then can another student go in, get prepared, etc. The new way will see the doctor going quickly from one student to another, cutting out the intermediate time period. This will, besides making the doctor's job more efficient, cut down the much complained about wait before getting to see the doctor.

Financial problems

The future for the expansion of the Health Service looks fairly secure, but what about that ever-present problem: money? The service operates on a 12 month a year basis, not 8 months a year like most other universities. It employs two full-time nurses and a part-time medical supervisor. They dispense various drugs, and attempt to fill all their own prescriptions. Medical supplies cost money, and three people's salaries must be paid. The L.U.H.S. receives a budget of \$23,000 a year to meet these expenses. For comparison, it might be noted that Counseling Service receives a budget of around \$30,000, along with various other miscellaneous budgets to cover office supplies etc. They also have a staff of three: two counselors and a secretary. It might help to add here that the Counseling Service experiences the problem of not being able to isolate private conversations because of inadequate sound-proofing. This problem, serious as it is in the Health Service, is virtually inexorable in this case.

Despite the problems of space, sound and money, the Health Service attempts to provide the best services possible under the circumstances. It is staffed by two full-time nurses, and Dr. Shaw attends the clinic during the afternoon of each day, for as long as it takes to examine all the patients present.

The basic aims of the L.U.H.S. are to be concerned with the general Health of all the students at Laurentian, and to promote, as much as possible, the practice of preventative medicine. All questions concerning mental health or physical well-being come under the concern of the Health Service, and all are urged to show no reluctance in requesting such consultation. The L.U.H.S. provides a friendly and confidential medical service on a high ethical and professional level.

The student comes into contact with the Health Service even before he comes to the university. During the summer, all first year students are sent a medical examination and history form, and until this is filled out and returned, registration of the student is considered incomplete. Many of the forms for this year have not been returned. The form is of the greatest importance in the treatment of any student because of the information it provides as to allergies, immunizations, etc. The information contained on the form is, of course, kept in the strictest confidence. When a student registers, he immediately receives a sheet containing basic information as to the services offered. Also on Registration Day every student receives a life insurance policy which becomes effective on the same day.

The services offered by the Health Service comprise the spectrum of health care, from sympathy for those afflicted with the common cold to discussion of a student's mental health.

The office is open on a regular office-hour basis, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. If a student needs treatment during the day, he is advised to come to the Health Service. Here, he will be examined and, if necessary, treated. If the doctor thinks that the case is serious enough, the student may be sent to hospital in the city. If, during the day, an accident of a serious nature, like someone stepping through a glass door, should occur, it is advised that the health service be notified then they will assess the situation, and if necessary will notify the emergency department of one of the three city hospitals that an emergency case is coming in.

Don't get sick after hours

Since the service is open only during business hours, it is obvious that 24 hour-a-day service cannot be provided. If a student on campus becomes ill after office hours, special arrangements have been made with the Deans of the various colleges to handle the situation. If the illness does not appear serious, the student is to be brought to the Health Service the following day to have his condition assessed and treatment administered by Dr. Shaw, if necessary. If the illness seems to be moderately serious, the student is to be brought to the emergency department of any of the three hospitals for treatment. On the following day, the Health Service will make a follow-up call to keep track of the patient's condition. All illnesses are to be reported to the Health Service.

If a student comes in to the Health Service, and it is found that his condition requires the attention of a specialist, the Health Service can make an appointment with the appropriate doctor, usually with a very short waiting period, often within the same day. This is due to the very close liaison between the L.U.H.S. and all of the doctors in the city.

Although the field of mental and emotional health is primarily the department of Mr. J. Dardick, director of the Counseling Service any student with a school, home or personal problem, or who is worried, anxious, or depressed and desires help with these problems is welcome to go to the Health Service to discuss them with the personnel there. If his problem is found serious enough to warrant it, the service can through an open telephone line with the Sanatorium, arrange an interview with one of the staff psychiatrists for later that day.

The Health Service attempts to aid students with existing medical disabilities to the best of its ability. All such students are urged to discuss their problems with the L.U.H.S. at the earliest opportunity after registration. This also applies to students having existing diseases (i.e., diabetes, epilepsy, etc.). More information on various aspects of health, or on the services available can be obtained from the Health Service.

Who's to blame?

Many complaints have been heard about the Health Service in the past, and the people who have made them are definitely justified. However, after a more thorough investigation of the problem, it becomes evident that the complaints have been misdirected. The problem does not lie with the staff of the Health Service, but with the administration of the university.

The problems that the service has with regard to space and money make it almost impossible to provide adequate service to the university community.

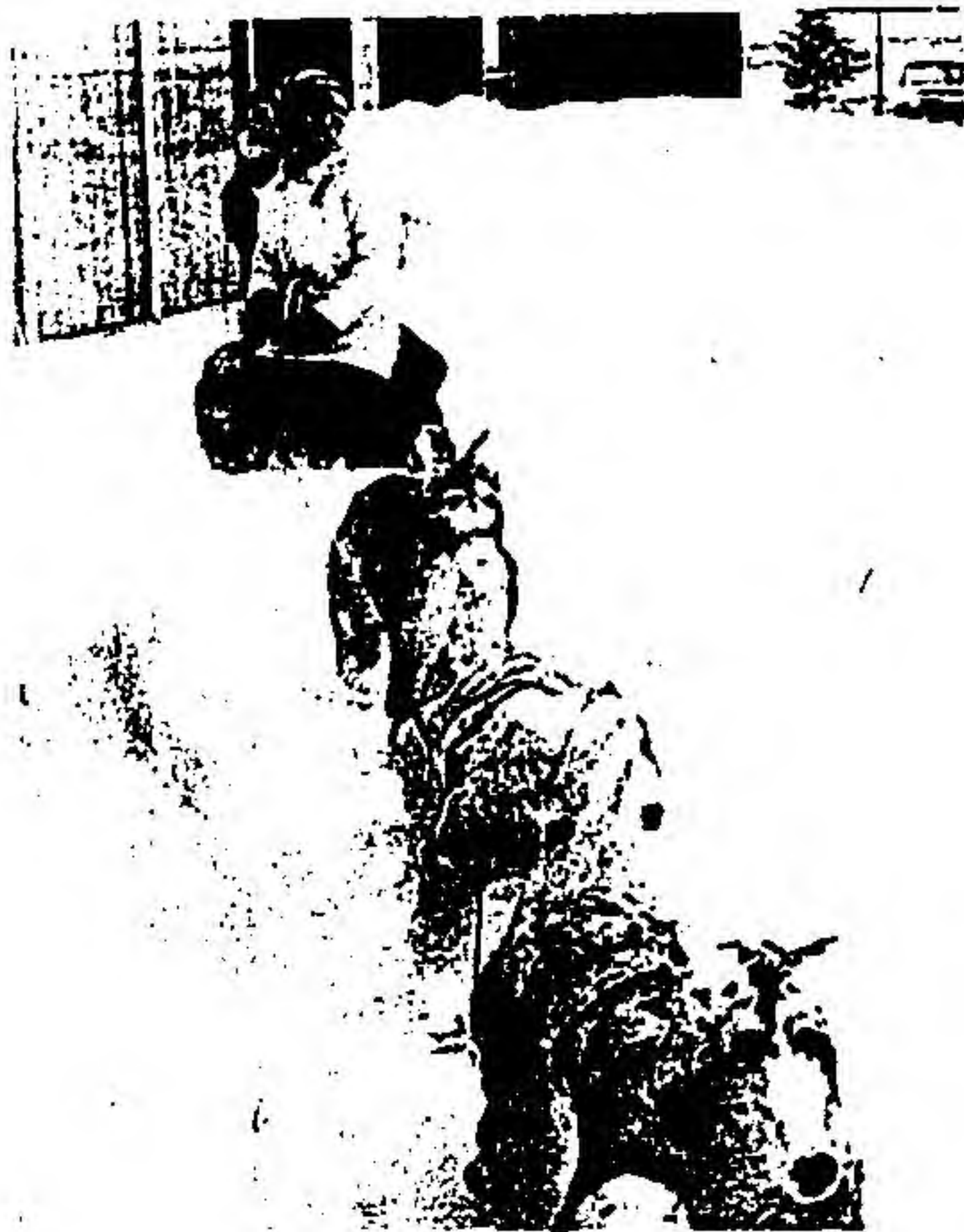
They are attempting to provide the most comprehensive service possible and they are doing as good a job as can be expected under the circumstances.

If you have a complaint which seems justified, then go to see the Health Service and talk to them about it. Better yet, take the complaint to the executive of the Student Affairs Committee.

Perhaps with enough prodding, SAC will conduct an investigation and present some solutions for the problems to the administration.

Meanwhile, take two aspirins and go to bed for a couple of days.

during the L.U. WINTER CARNIVAL '70



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The University as a Colonial Outpost

A Review of...

The Struggle for Canadian Universities

by Vincent di Norcia

In the last few years, the number of Canadian profs. in Canadian universities has diminished startlingly, from 75% to 49% of the total, Steele & Matthews argue in their controversial book. In Political Science, a sensitive field, Canadians are only 52% of the total.

"Healthy influx now invasion"

What was originally "healthy influx" has now become a major "invasion" Claude Bissell of the U of Toronto has remarked. Steele & Matthews figures are not beyond dispute, but they are the best presently available; as such, they constitute at least a good prima facie case or "hypotheses", which should be looked into in a true rational manner. Instead, it has provoked not a few emotional outbursts from colonial-minded canucks and imperially blind exiles from the south or from the old empire across the Atlantic.

In order to right the situation, the authors make some recommendations. They accept the "essential" or "vital necessity" of having foreign academics in Canadian universities, especially in areas where we cannot yet provide good enough training. Their recommendations are not tied to nationality, but to citizenship. All university administrators and 2/3 of each university department should be, in their view, Canadian citizens. Canada is not a place for a two year tax holiday nor should it be a way station in the crawl up an American academic ladder. This is not a racial matter but a hope namely that those who come to teach in Canadian universities might show at least an intention to remain in Canada, that they can join in the role of its universities in the development of the nation, its identity and its self-understanding. Nor is the 2/3 figure a literal norm. Rather it is a basis for "general policy". Connected with it is the recommendation that advertising for positions in our universities be "open, free and efficient" instead of "via the old boy network". This means that the tendency of departments to perpetuate their own graduate school style, whether American or British or other, might possibly be frustrated.

The issues involved in Matthews and Steele's proposals go quite deep and split the academic community. Beliefs about relations between students and the university, the university and the nation, and the nature of academic 'disciplines' and 'objectivity' are tied into their analysis. Regarding the first point, the fact is that Canadian graduate students

in English, philosophy, chemistry, entomology, history and classics cannot get into their own universities to teach; for (1) they are in an unfair competition with scholars from other countries who have greater experience, and not merely with other nationals at their own level of competence and (2) the usual flood of immigrants is intensified due to Americans going into exile. The authors' point is that Canadian students should have at least an equal chance to get involved in the development of their own country, speak less of being hampered because they are products of Canadian graduate schools.

Canada's Erosion by Canadians

Beliefs about the relation of the university to society and the nation, in the French sense, are also involved. Neither knowledge nor the university exist in a Platonic vacuum removed from any interaction with the historical, cultural or political situation. The university's history shows a remarkable tie-in in fact. Indeed Oxcam is to England, what the multiversity is to the US--institutional expression of a culture. Science itself is a function of history and culture. Accordingly, if a significant majority of Canadian academics are not citizens of Canada, then the survival and development of the country are in question. Disaffection among the youth who cannot get academic positions in their own country will not contribute to quiet campuses, either. Without this majority, Canadian universities can become a divisive force in the country; for who else will study Canadian economy, geography, polity, history, literature, cultures, etc? The importation of foreign perspectives, models and theories can enliven debate but such theories may not be adequate for understanding Canadian realities.

The heart of this problem is the colonial side of the Canadian mind. This is compounded by the imperial blindness of many exiled Americans and Britons to any value one of their colonies might have on its own. But for Canadians to reinforce such conceptions by speaking of "gratitude" for their influx--as a Canadian teaching sociology in Chicago said is quite beyond belief. True, immigration has forestalled the possibility that Canada would be run solely by dull anglos or wild français and has infused some life into the nation. That is because the immigrant became a citizen. He endured the dialectic of remaining at one with his traditions while assimilating the local mores and values. By accep-

ting this tension, the country has truly become richer, and not by other nationals becoming totally like us or usaping them. Such options resolve the tension but refuse the challenge of developing a unique and varied culture and identity. The options of being merely American, British or French are essentially sterile and imitative. The dialectic of assimilation and contribution is perhaps the heart of Steele's and Matthews position and the way in which they can avoid chauvinism. As in economics, Canadian autonomy is not nationalism.

The economy, the information, and entertainment media are being taken over with such effect that our students at times use 'my' and 'ours' in discussing American issues. The so-called reversal of the brain drain of Canadians to the US, moreover, is not that at all, for the Canadians are not returning, though they would like to.

The development of truly Canadian universities, then, is crucial to Canada's continuance as a nation. This is not to plead for a straight utilitarian service to the country, for the providing of more trained cogs for the economic apparatus. For one thing, an aspect of this is a truly critical and informed inquiry into the government, society, etc. We need solid analyses of governmental policies and critical inquiries into any options they could take, into the power structures actually underpinning them, etc. Not to do this is in effect "a breach of public trust": why finance the erosion of one's own nation? Research into Canada, moreover, is not more "parochial" than research into Britain, the US, Italy, or Tanzania. Indeed, it might be argued that her position in the world can be the basis of a unique contribution to the erosion of imperialism, Russian or American.

Scepticism needed for plurality

The final set of beliefs, those clustering around the old myth of academic 'objectivity' and the related concept of 'disciplines' are the most important from the point of view of immediate action of change the situation, for these beliefs prevent professors from acknowledging there is a problem at all, whatever the figures are. The concept of 'discipline' is used as often though less unambiguously, by humanists as well as scientists. English literature, for example, covers, British, American and Canadian literature, poetry, theatre, rhetoric, writing, general aesthetics and perhaps even coherent thinking. History is a science to some and a valid mode of inquiry to others.

While the disjunction of the knower from the known is comforting to the Cartesian mind, it is of doubtful validity. This is truly the root issue of the authors' argument: if knowledge is separable from the values, experiences, background and mentality of the human mind, then the lack of Canadian 'minds' in Canadian universities may mean a death blow to the development of any Canadian autonomy.

When Canadian law schools use American testing services, and when those testing services decide how many are to enter Canadian law schools, then the time has come for a long look at what we are doing to ourselves. This assumption of neutrality of an insignificant difference between ourselves and America is self-justifying as a premise while self-defeating as a procedure. The deeper assumption viz, that the knower makes no contribution to what he knows, is so naive as to be astounding. The inquiring mind selects data, interprets it, operates with theoretical assumptions, in addition to at times being partial, emotional to the point of irrationality, and just plain blind. The latter instances of bias are not identical with the selectivity native to inquiry. Knowledge always involves the inquirer. It is not only the achievement of transcending of the individual is rather a move from individual belief, true or not, justified or merely maintained, into a pluralism of many inquirers each acting as checks on the others. Canadian proneness to simply accept the values of other nations means that such pluralism cannot develop.

Yet the presence of many foreigners within a truly Canadian context--in the dialectical sense above mentioned--may be quite fruitful for the creative development of knowledge in Canadian universities.

To conclude a long article, I would simply like to say that Steele and Matthews have made a strong prima facie case for further investigation. They have, in essence, argued for a motherhood proposition: namely that Canadian universities should be Canadian. If they aren't then the unfortunate Canadian habit of giving away the country will be so reinforced as to be completely out of control. To ask for open advertising, for a preponderance of Canadian staff, for Canadians in positions of power in university government is simply to ask that the universities of Canada contribute to its growth.

The blindness of many academics to this point is for me an instance of the true irrationality of man, academic man included.